

THE Organized FARMER

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AFTER THE PLOWING COMES THE SEEDING

By Mr. Ed Nelson, FUA president

In the last five issues of The Organized Farmer I have tried to set out some of the economic problems facing Alberta farmers. This time I would like to review what has been presented, and in the next issue draw all the strings together into some fairly general conclusion, from which some farm policies can be developed. There is not much use in spending time writing and studying these problems, unless we follow them up by taking some action.

The facts, as we have seen them, are these:

1. Our farm population dropped by one quarter between 1951 and 1961.
2. During this same period, total farm production increased slightly.
3. The number of farmers with an annual income of over \$5000 increased by more than 50%.
4. The number of farmers with an annual income of less than \$5,000 decreased by almost 50%.
5. The net cash position of farmers has gone down since 1951.
6. Increased food prices have not resulted, generally, in more money for the farmers. The manufacturing, transporting and distribution of food has absorbed the price increases.
7. Increased production will result only in lower prices, at least until markets can be found for more farm produce.
8. Foreign markets are uncertain, and we cannot be sure of any great increase in such markets.

Having arrived at these facts, we took a look at what we might do to improve our position, using the resources already available. We decided that marketing was a weak spot. The few big buyers are in a far stronger position than the many small farmer-producers. One answer may be marketing boards, which pool the production (and so the bargaining power) of many producers into one single selling agency. There are many such boards in Canada now, and they are generally successful.

We also saw that increasing our home market is difficult, because

most Canadians have all they can eat now. Cheap food will not mean much increase in total food sales. Population increase will help, but is a long term cure.

A Penny Saved Is A Penny Earned

Next we turned to the problem of getting better value for the money we spend. The best opportunity here seems to be to develop both our marketing and consumer co-ops.

Volume means power in the market place, and the individual farmer has little of either. But acting through their co-ops, farmers can bargain, both for the goods they buy and the produce they sell. Our experience over the past 50 years of such effort speaks for itself. We should need no convincing of the value of co-operation.

However, I suggested that we must continually examine our co-ops. They must change and adapt as necessary. They are not the final step in all progress. They must be considered as instruments to serve their members—not as institutions which exist to serve themselves.

Co-operative Farming

Finally, we took a look at co-operative farming. It has much to offer. Certainly from the standpoint of efficient use of land equipment and labor, a co-operative farm has an advantage over a number of small independent farms. I further suggested that the family farm should remain intact, in such a co-operative set-up.

There are other simpler forms

DO YOU WANT TO BE 2nd CLASS CITIZENS?

There has been a time when the farmers of Canada were a powerful political group. Today that power is gone. The number of farmers has decreased very rapidly, while at the same time the urban population showed a remarkable increase. Another reason for the declining political influence of the farm community

is that farmers have been unable to speak with one voice.

This was nothing more than a statement of fact. It is, however, a warning also. Not only government ministers have noted this fact and pointed out the damaging results. Everyone who has studied the problems facing Canadian agriculture has arrived at that same conclusion. Too many farmers, however, seem to think that they can go it all alone, that not paying a paltry membership fee to the farmers' organization and not letting their voice be heard through this organization in the councils of the nation, is a real saving of time and effort. No saving costs them more than this one.

When the peace treaty of Utrecht was prepared in 1711, one of the diplomats remarked to the Dutch representatives: "We talk here for you, in your own country, but we don't even consult you anymore." By this treaty Holland, which had been a world power, was reduced to a second class nation. From then on the Dutch voice wasn't heard for scores of years. The country had to abide by the decisions made by others.

The Canadian farm community is dangerously close to being in that same position,

DONATION TO C. O. FUNDS

Circlebank FUA local 109 at Hythe made a donation of \$50.00 to FUA Central Office Funds.

Our sincere thanks.

others do the talking, others making the decisions without even asking whether these decisions are acceptable or not to the people concerned. In other words: the Canadian farmers are in great danger of becoming second class citizens. No saving in money and time will ever compensate for that loss.

Nobody needs a university degree to see that staying on the side lines doesn't help anybody. Taking part in the game can lead to victory. One would suppose that farmers realize their right to a place in the sun. One would suppose that farmers know by now that the good things in life are there for the taking, but the taking requires a little bit of effort.

Help For Agriculture

The Danish government has given a joint committee of farm organizations about \$36 million to increase exports and carry out research and improve quality. Some of the money will be spent on exhibitions and advertising.

The "Crushing Tax Burden" MORE SO FOR FARMERS THAN FOR BUSINESS

Homestead Policy Studied

In the last two years Peace River homestead land has been taken up at a rate unequalled since the early homesteading days. In the last part of August four provincial cabinet ministers have made a tour through the area. Prime purpose of the trip was to recommend future policy on homestead development to the provincial cabinet.

One of the decisions the cabinet will have to make is whether still more new areas should be opened up, or wait till the present areas have been provided with the necessary roads and services.

Lower Wheat Crop

Present indications are for a lower wheat crop in the Northern Hemisphere (excluding Russia and China) than last year. In several countries of Western Europe the wheat area appears appreciably smaller than in 1962-63, owing to reduced autumn sowings, winter damage, and a late spring which favored sowings of barley rather than spring wheat.

BEEF CUTS PAY

Exports of top quality New Zealand beef cuts have increased more than 160 per cent in the past nine months and have earned the country about \$27 million in foreign exchange. Beef carcasses exported in quarters return about \$138 each. Precut, they return about \$180.

In a submission to the Royal Commission on Taxation when this Commission held hearings in Edmonton, the Farmers' Union of Alberta stated, and proved with figures, that farm people now carry a disproportionately heavy tax load. It was stated also that the FUA cannot agree that increasing the tax on co-operatives, to which the great majority of our farmers belong, is in any way justified.

The FUA stated in the brief that in the matter of taxation two important points have to be kept in mind:

1. that the taxation load must be spread as fairly as possible among all Canadian people, and
2. that the available financial resources must be wisely used.

No Passing On

The farmer is in a unique and unenviable position for three reasons.

Unlike other businessmen, he cannot pass his increased tax bill, or any other increased cost, on to his customers, because he generally has little voice in setting the price of his produce. A slight surplus over market demands will cause a serious price drop in the whole industry. Yet, he must pay his taxes in spite of this unexpected, and largely uncontrollable, drop in gross returns.

Secondly, farm income is far from stable. Few, if any, other businesses face such extreme and unpredictable fluctuations.

Thirdly, the farmer, since the war has faced a steadily decreasing net income, a situation caused largely by his dependence on world markets.

Double The Load

The brief gave figures, showing that taxes on farm land and build-

ings, which took roughly 5% of the farmers' net income in the late 1940's and early 50's, now almost take twice this amount.

The brief pointed out clearly that any refunds a member of a co-operative may receive at the end of the year is not a profit. It never, at any time, belonged to the Co-op, as an organization. It is always the member-customer's money. He paid income tax on it when he received it in the first place, before he used it to make a purchase. No case can be made in support of a further tax on it.

If some of the money is used for expansion or improvement of a Co-op's services, the member is fully at liberty to do this, because the money belongs to him. It is the same as if he wants to spend this money to improve his home, his farm, his wardrobe.

Farmers Didn't Have Peak Income

The brief stated that the FUA has reservations as to the need for relieving business from the "crushing burden of taxation." The Financial Post, May 11, 1963, reported: "1962 profits were at a new high, surpassing the previous peak set in 1956 . . . After tax, profits were 14% higher than in 1961." This report dealt with the 1962 operations of 255 of the largest companies in Canada.

ROYAL WINTER FAIR

The Alberta Department of Agriculture will again assist livestock breeders of the Province with an exhibit at the Royal Winter Fair in November.

Selection of the Alberta exhibit is made by selectors appointed by the Provincial Breed Associations under directions of the Alberta Livestock Board. The Livestock Branch co-ordinates the work of selectors and assembles the shipment.

Breeders planning to nominate horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, and sheep, should forward their nominations to Mr. W. C. Gordon, Livestock Supervisor, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Legislative Building, Edmonton. Closing date for nominations is September 10th.

Hog nominations were called for earlier in the summer and this

P.F.A. Inspections In The Peace

The Prairie Farm Assistance Board has increased the number of crop inspections in the Peace River country by about 100 per cent over last year. It is expected that about 600 townships will be looked over. Mr. Riddell, a PFA director, said during a trip through the Peace River area, that PFA will make every effort to see the farmers get fair and fast payment for their damage.

This year has seen dry weather in the Peace River country, and PFA will have more appeals from farmers in the north than in other years.

section of the exhibit has already had a preliminary inspection.

Farm Machinery Act Needs Overhauling

It Is Totally Unsuitable To Present Day Business

The Alberta Farm Machinery Act is very brief, very old-fashioned, and quite unsuitable to the present day farm machinery business.

In 1958 the Province of Saskatchewan introduced a new farm machinery Act. This Act is designed to really cover the field, and it could very well serve as a model for a new Act for Alberta.

The Saskatchewan Act first of all sets up a body known as the Agricultural Machinery Administration, consisting of a Director, four to six board members and the necessary staff. This Board does two things: (1) It administers the new Act, and (2) it sets up a laboratory to test farm machinery. The Board also makes rules and regulations as to how the farm machinery business is to be operated in Saskatchewan. Every company selling machines in the province must provide the Board, once a year, with a list of all its agents.

No Fooling Around

In the matter of repairs the Act says that a Provincial Distributor, that is a company, who fails to maintain a sufficient supply of repairs is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of \$500. There is no fooling with this Act. It's got teeth in it. Another section requires the companies to list each year, all the kinds of machines they have for sale, with general description, and the price. They must also provide each year, a list of all repairs required for their machines, with the price, and the place in Saskatchewan where these repairs are stocked. If any agent does not keep on hand a sufficient supply of repairs he is liable to a fine of \$100 for each offence. As I wrote, this Act has teeth in it.

The inspectors may enter the business premises of anyone handling farm machinery during business hours, to inspect the repair stocks. If the vendor refuses to let them inspect his premises he is liable to a fine of \$100.

Responsibility

The Saskatchewan Act also clears up the matter of who is responsible if a machine does not work. It says both the company

and the agent are liable—a point that is not at all clear in the Alberta Act.

The Agricultural Machinery Administration, as set up in Saskatchewan, tests the various machines, issues reports of the tests, telling how well each machine performed, where it showed wear, which parts broke, or did not function properly, what needs to be done to correct these weaknesses, and so on.

Service Provided

Now suppose a farmer buys a machine which does not work properly. The Saskatchewan Act says, "if the purchaser cannot make the machine perform well the work for which it was intended, upon a 10 day trial of the same, he shall, within the said 10 days or within the next two days, give notice in writing to the vendor, that the machine does not work well. The vendor shall have 8 days to make it perform well the work for which it was intended. If they do not, the purchaser may reject the machinery, in which case the contract shall be at an end, and he shall be entitled to the return of any monies paid or notes given therefore."

Well, no one can have any doubts as to service under this Act. The farmer has only to notify the agent in writing and the agent has 8 days to make the machine work or else.

No Legal Protection

In the case of used machinery in Alberta, there is no legal protection whatever for the buyer. There are no guarantees for used machines. This is clearly stated in the contract. However in Saskatchewan there is a standard contract for the sale of used machinery. Any guarantees the agent makes must be written into the contract, and they are then enforceable. More important is the fact that they are written down, and so there is no misunderstanding as to what is and what is not guaranteed. It is not left to word of mouth. It is there in black and white.

We have heard rumors that the Government of Alberta is thinking of introducing a new Farm Machinery Act into this province. We hope that is so, and that it will be on the statute books before long, because it is badly needed. Such an Act will need to clarify what is meant by service on farm machines, and who is responsible. It will need to spell out just how repairs will be handled, so that they are readily available. It will need to establish who is responsible for the proper performance of farm machinery—the agent or the company or both. Above all it will need to determine who actually sells the machine, the agent or the company.

It's too bad that we have to worry about such things as this. Most machinery agents like most other people, are honest and capable businessmen who give good service. It is always the unscrupulous few who have to have laws passed to govern them.

—W. J. Harper

GRAIN: YOUR BUSINESS

We will try to provide our members with answers regarding the grading, handling, etc., of grain. Any FUA member, who wants to get more information about what happens with grain after it is delivered to the elevator, can send his questions to FUA Central Office, 9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton. We gratefully acknowledge the co-operation of the Board of Grain Commissioners in providing us with the answers on the following questions:

Question No. 1 — Are there variations in grades from year to year? How are grades of wheat established for a particular year?

Answer — The actual grading levels do not change from one year to another. In the case of wheat, the definitions of the main range of grades have been essentially unchanged for decades. It may be said there are variations in grades, but this is true only in the sense that the wheat that qualifies for a particular grade will vary in nature from one year to another, as result of weather during the growing and harvesting seasons. For example, if damage from frost is the most conspicuous degrading factor during a particular year, this will be reflected in the actual grades of wheat delivered; while in another year let us say that thin kernels are a more significant grading factor, then a particular grade would naturally contain more thin wheat. The main point here is that the minimum for each individual factor, such as frosted or thin kernels in wheat, does not change from one year to another.

The minimum levels of the main grades of grain produced in Canada are established by Committees on Grain Standards who establish individual samples of grades, that are known as Standard samples, and another set of Standard Export samples, which taking into account the typical properties of the new crop, establish the minimum of a grade at domestic and export levels.

Question No. 2 — Are "seed" grades of grain different from grades of commercial grain?

Answer — Yes, definitely. The grades that cover seed grain are defined under the Seeds Act, and specifications include minimum percentages of germination and maximum impurities of various types; whereas the grades of commercial grain are established under the Canada Grain Act, with very different requirements stated in the definitions. This means that grain qualifies for, say a No. 1 seed grade, could be No. 3 or even lower commercial grade; and the reverse could be true.

GOLD EYE: HOME FOR FUTURE LEADERS

By Ed Nelson, FUA President

On Saturday, August 10th, I assisted some young people, who had taken part in the graduate camp at Gold Eye, to get back home. I was privileged to have a small part in that camp and it was an interesting experience. I would like to share some of that experience with you.

Campers were 34 young people who had scored high at teen camps held last year and this year. They represented practically every part of the province and were a fair cross section of the type of young people who will be future leaders in whatever community they will be a part of.

Away From The World

One of the things you become aware of when you reach the camp is the fact that the young people must begin to rely on their own initiative and abilities the minute they arrive. They are immediately a part of a new community, isolated enough so that they sever all ties with the world from which they come. There is little chance for radio or newspaper links with the outside. Consequently everything they do or think is completely uncluttered with everyday things. To some people, this would be quite a shock but these youngsters rise to the occasion and

adapt themselves with very little difficulty.

Since the camp is designed to prepare young people for their role of leadership, recreation is not the major part of the program, but it does have an important place. Whatever is done by way of recreation has to be mostly initiated by the group. Whether it be a game of soft ball, volley ball, swimming, fishing, dancing or singing, they must organize it. Just sufficient senior supervision is provided to make sure that every possible safety precaution is observed.

Actual Experience

Whether they gather for a sing song, games or a dance, the pavilion with the huge fireplace makes a real homey atmosphere. The lake provides excellent fishing, boating and limited swimming. The recreation ground is large enough for most sports activities. About six hours per day are devoted to serious study in the art of becoming a good citizen. These studies are designed to acquaint the campers with the fundamentals of co-operation and some very basic facts of co-operative enterprises. They are encouraged to operate a co-operative canteen while they are

there. This is organized with a proper board of directors and manager so that they get the actual experience of operating a co-operative enterprise.

It is not the intention of the camp to be an indoctrination centre. It is rather designed to make it possible for every camper to probe and question every idea, every thought that is expressed whether it is social or economic. I found it extremely stimulating to take part in the discussions these youngsters were ready to initiate at the drop of a hat. The result must be that they returned home with a better realization of some of the complexities arising from the interaction of groups. They get this from the interaction of their own group and not from teachers or indoctrinators.

I cannot help but feel that in ten years time, with five or six camps of fifty or more each year, we will have helped upwards of 3,000 young people to realize the importance of genuine leadership and helped them on the road to responsible leadership. They will have been exposed to some of the fundamentals of life that is not possible in the present day education system.

Don't Forget That Dollar

I am convinced, therefore, that the Junior Camp at Gold Eye does have a very valuable place in the scheme of things. I would like to impress on all of you reading this, that the camp is very nearly complete. This year's expenditures have used up all the camp funds plus another \$12,000.00. There is no longer anything indefinite either in the amount of money needed or the work left to do. To clear the debt and pay for maintenance for the next year will require \$15,000. I said when we started this project: "If every farmer in Alberta contributed only one dollar the camp would be a reality." This is still true except the camp is now a reality and it still has not cost the \$70,000.00 I had originally estimated. Also, only a small percentage of those 70,000 farmers have contributed the dollar. Those that have contributed made more than \$1.00 contributions. I make this last appeal to all of you who have not already done so, please find your local FUA secretary, give him a dollar or two for the camp fund.

Your Family of "FRIENDLY" Alberta Hotels

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When Making A Report

Get the Five W's Dance Gracefully

Reporting could be called the art of composing a W-ballet. The reporter is the composer and choreographer. Doing his job right, he makes his ballet a living entity, a thing of joy, remembered long afterwards for its beauty, its liveliness, its meaning.

He has five W's to work with, the W's of:

WHAT
WHEN
WHERE
WHO
WHY

These W's aren't the most easy dancers to work with. They have flat heads and sharper toes than Chinese ladies fifty years ago. It is clear therefore, that the reporter-choreographer has to do some thinking about how to arrange these five W's to produce a graceful and understandable performance. Not only those who have taken part in the performance must be able to understand the action, the people in the auditorium, the readers and listeners, must also get a full understanding. That's the real goal of the reporter.

WHAT and WHY

That goal is too often neglected, because the reporter thinks that what he knows about the proceedings is everybody's knowledge. This is nothing less than a fallacy. The reporter is deceiving himself and everyone else who reads or listens to his report.

Full attention must be given to the W's of WHAT HAPPENED IN REALITY and WHY DID IT HAPPEN. That WHAT concerns the present, which is a result of the past, the WHY.

Reporting is a certain kind of history writing. It must be concise and clear, but above all, understandable, even for those who are reading these reports or minutes after fifty or hundred years.

A statement: "Three resolutions were presented, two carried, one lost," is indeed short, but of no value. Nobody, not present at the meeting, knows which two passed and which one didn't get a majority of those voting, and that's just WHAT the people want to know and have a right to know.

In the following statement are enough W's:

Wantonwood's wily woodcutters met Wednesday in the warehouse of William Wobblefoot. Walter Wishwash made a motion about the sidewalks on First Street West, which was seconded by Wilf Woolhead. It passed unanimously.

Despite all those W's, in reading this nobody knows what kind of decision has been made, and it

is the decision which is important. The WHAT and WHY were completely short changed in this statement.

WHO

The WHO, so important in a report and minutes, gets too often the same treatment. Everybody is entitled to the courtesy of having his name spelled right, of having mentioned his right qualifications. That is also part of the choreography.

The handwriting of a reporter may be easily readable to him or her, it may be a little bit more difficult to read for someone else. Print the names of people in reports which have to be published.

WHEN and WHERE

The WHEN and WHERE form part of the ballet. They must be used else something is missing. Mention the date on which a meeting is held and the place where it is held.

Last but not least we have WHY which can explain so many things and make them understand. Don't leave too much to the imagination. This can fail, but it can also lead the reader onto a totally wrong track. A reporter has the duty to report exactly what has happened. If something is not clear to him, he should ask more information. Only then will he be able to compose that W-ballet, lively, interesting, informative, readable. He better prepare himself then, too, in how to make a bow when the audience starts applauding the performance.

FIGURES PROVE SOMETHING

An exhibit at the Swine-Improvement Conference at Guelph this year demonstrated the difference between an A hog and a C hog, when the processor is finished with them.

An A hog, dressing out 150 pounds, provides 21 pounds of canned hams, compared to only 15 pounds for a C hog of the same weight. It yields 12 pounds of first grade bacon, compared to 3 pounds for the C; 3 pounds of second grade compared to 12 for the C; 22 pounds of loin pork chops compared to 18; 11½ lbs. cottage rolls compared to 10; 9 lbs. of luncheon meat compared to 7½; or a total of 78½ lbs. of lean cuts compared to 65½ for the C grade hog.

The same story is told with regard to lard, too. For while the A carcass gives only 27 lbs. of lard (the cheapest product that comes from the pig) the C hog gives 40 lbs. of lard.

Nuffield Scholarship

The Nuffield Foundation is prepared again in 1964, as it has for a number of past years, to award up to two travelling scholarships to farmers in Canada.

The scholarships are awarded with the object of promoting a better understanding between farmers of Canada and Great Britain, and of increasing practical farming knowledge. It is the expressed wish that the winners of these scholarships will, on their return to Canada, spread among their farm neighbors the knowledge and understanding they have gained.

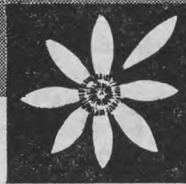
Citizens of either sex, now engaged or planning in the future to engage in practical farming in

Canada, are invited to apply for these scholarships. Full details and application forms are available from the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, 521 Northern Hardware Bldg., Edmonton. Closing date of entries to the provincial office is October 10.

Previous Alberta winners of the Nuffield Scholarship include: Orrin Hart, Claresholm; Bruce Ellis, Hualta; Stewart Van Petten, Ohsaton and Lawrence Edwards, Three Hills.

Hog Marketings Down

Hog marketings in Canada totalled in the first half of this year about 8% less than a year ago. Western hog marketings were nearly 30% under those of the first six months of 1962. Eastern marketings were up 10%.



HER CHANCE OF MARRYING A FARMER? . . . less than one in ten!

Farming—a good life—and one any girl would be happy to share—but her husband is much more likely to be "doctor" . . . "lawyer" . . . "merchant" . . . "chief."

Alberta's farmers now number less than one-tenth of the province's population . . . and even this small proportion is steadily decreasing. But with efficient farm methods . . . larger acreages . . . better machinery . . . today's well-educated and highly skilled farmers are able to maintain their industry in number one position: farming remains Alberta's first and most valuable industry.

As long as this is so, the welfare of farming must be fostered and the group interests of farmers must be protected.

The U.F.A. Co-operative works for you: first by helping you buy farm supplies at lower cost . . . and again by working hand in hand with the Farmer's Union of Alberta when Group Action is needed to protect Group Interest.



UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA CO-OP

"Owned by farmers—controlled by farmers—and operated SOLELY for the benefit of farmers."

Let's Get This Thing Going In A Hurry!

Before any decision can be made about organizing province-wide curling playoffs, we would like to get more information from locals, sub-districts and districts.

The plans call for organizing provincial playoffs for the top rinks of every district in the following categories: Men, Women, Mixed, Juniors. The finals are to be held in the second half of March, 1964, in a central location, possibly Edmonton.

Where more than one local rink in a category plans to take part in this grand event, the local will have to arrange for local playoffs to decide which rink(s) in the category (categories) will represent the local at the sub-district level.

The sub-districts in turn will have to make arrangements for playoffs at the sub-district level.

The district boards will have to make arrangements for playoffs at the district level.

Supposing that every district takes part in this, 56 rinks will participate in the finals, divided in four groups of 14 each: Men, Women, Mixed, Juniors. There will be trophies, and perhaps prizes, for the winners in each group.

The organization up to the finals will be in the hands of the locals (where necessary), the sub-districts and districts. Central Office will make arrangements for the finals. It is perhaps possible in those areas

which already have their sub-district or district bonspiels to arrange these in such a way that they can be used to decide which rinks will represent the sub-districts and later on the districts.

As a final decision will have to be made not later than October 15, 1963, all locals, which haven't done so yet, are urgently invited to make their intentions about participation known to FUA Central Office, 9934-106 Street, Edmonton, before that date of October 15. Sub-district boards and district boards are urgently invited also to inform Central Office before that date, whether they will participate in organizing this curling event.

Only fully paid-up FUA, FWUA and Jr. FUA members will be allowed to take part in this competition, and only rinks from those locals which have reached or exceeded for 1964 the average of their local membership over the years 1962 and 1963 as of November 30, 1963, and for which the full dues of that average membership have reached Central Office at that date.

To participate in this spiel an entry fee will have to be charged. If enough rinks take part, it will be possible to pay travel costs and board and room for the members of the rinks qualifying for the finals.

Why Are More and More Prisons Needed?

We have just received a most interesting pamphlet, published by the John Howard Society. This organization, as most people know, was organized about the year 1800, and was named after a man who had been for years a sheriff in a small English city. John Howard felt that the conditions of the English prisons at that time were a disgrace, and that there was little chance of changing a man for the better by keeping him under such conditions. During his life he worked for prison reform, and the John Howard Society, named after him, carries on this work today.

The five aims of the Society, as set out in the pamphlet are: (1) To help discharged and paroled men and women to re-establish themselves. (2) to make friends with prisoners who are in gaol for the first time (3) to work for prison legislation which is both fair and just (4) to help children and relatives of prisoners and (5) to try to correct situations which lead people toward crime.

On Wrong Track?

We must all admit that our methods of crime prevention, and punishment do not seem to be too successful. In spite of better education, better standards of living, and more efficient law enforcement, we are building more and larger prisons, and our criminal and prison population shows no sign of going down. This may be due to the natural cussedness of people but it may also be due to the fact that our methods of handling prisoners may not be the best. In reading the literature of the John Howard Society, I gathered that they are by no means sure that our method of dealing with prisoners is all that it could be, or that it will bring about good results.

Most of us have done a few foolish things in our lifetime. Very few of these were serious enough to have us sent to prison but perhaps some of them could have

been. In other words, the line between going to gaol, or not going, is sometimes pretty narrow, which means that one may be classed as a criminal and another as a respectable citizen, yet their behavior may not be too different. Yet one remains free, has a job, and contributes to society, while the other goes to gaol and it costs society \$2000.00 per year to keep him there.

Help Possible

These are the kind of men and women who can be helped greatly by the John Howard Society. They need someone to befriend them in prison, to make sure that they do not get taken over by hardened criminals—who consider a spell in gaol simply as a period between crimes, and are always on the look-out for likely prospects who they can "use" when they get out.

It is not easy for a discharged prisoner to get a job. Most of us may as well admit that we would be reluctant to hire him. But just stop and put yourself in his place. He probably will not go back where he is known. He does not want to face family and friends, who know of his foolishness, so he goes to a strange city. He is alone. He is probably broke. He has no job, and he has no references to show an employer. What chance has he to go straight? Not too much, we must admit. It is here that the John Howard Society helps. They try to find him a job, and a room to stay in. He may need clothes, tools, a little cash to tide him over. Whenever possible, such help is given. But above all, friendship is given. The man just out of prison has someone to talk to—someone who knows his story so that he does not need to dodge questions, or tell lies to hide his past.

The staff of the John Howard Society are, as far as possible, trained and experienced people. They know the problems and how to deal with them. They show the prisoner that he must change—that there was probably something wrong with him, or he would not have gotten into trouble.

\$100 Against \$2000

The Society gives some interesting figures on their work. 90% of the parolees they sponsor complete their parole without trouble.

Almost half of the men with whom they worked, were still free after one year. They estimated that they spent only \$100 on the average, to help each person after he comes out of gaol. It would cost that much to keep him in gaol for 2½ weeks.

Going back to the inside of the prison, the Society does not believe that a man can be turned from a criminal to a good citizen by brutal treatment, and degrading conditions, and this surely sounds sensible. Generally, if people—either grown-ups or children, are brutally treated, they respond by treating others the same. It would undoubtedly be better to be too kind than too severe.

Anyone can become a supporting member of this very worthy organization. The work they do is necessary, it is Christian, and it is economically sound. They deserve far more support than they get.

—W. J. Harper

CHANCE FOR ARTISTS

At the 107th Fair at Bayfield, Ontario, paintings of rural towns and scenes will be exhibited. Any medium may be used. A one inch white border must be left on all sides and the name be printed in black either at the top or the bottom. The size can be from 26" high by 19" wide to 36" high by 24" wide.

The Fair will be held on September 26 and 27. Entries must be in the hands of Mrs. Eileen Hession, Four Acres, Box 91, Bayfield, Ontario, not later than September 24. All of them must be sent with return postage prepaid. The entrance fee is \$1.00.

Outstanding paintings will be chosen for reproduction and the artist will be well repaid for his effort. Good cash prizes and citations of merit in diploma form will be awarded by the Bayfield Agricultural Society. The prizes are for:

1. The best in the show of any community, whether rural, village, town, or city.
2. The best in the show of the subject Canada.
3. The best in the show of the provinces of Canada.
4. The best in the show of Ontario.
5. The best junior entry of 15 years and under.

Remember—Entries must be in Bayfield not later than September 24 and any beautiful scene can be used. There's space reserved for paintings from Alberta.

Gold Eye Camp In Top Condition

FUA members all know about the Junior Camp which is located at Gold Eye Lake about 60 miles west of Rocky Mountain House. The site was leased from the Provincial Government in 1958. It was more than a mile from the forestry fire road, through heavy bush and accessible only on foot.

The lake is about one mile long, and ½ mile wide. The water is clear, cold and very deep except for a shallow shelf extending up to 100 yards out from shore. Swimming is safe in this area, but beyond that the shelf drops almost straight down. The camp is located on a plateau, some 60 to 100 feet above the lake shore. The lease covers about 20 acres which was all heavily timbered with jack pine up to 40 feet high. This was the raw material the camp started with.

In the early fall of 1958, the camp site was dedicated, and in the summer of 1959 building started. The building plans were drawn up for a main pavilion, 40 x 80 feet, with two wings 25 x 40. This building would provide a kitchen, office, three classrooms, dining space, and a large recreation hall. In addition there were to be 8 cabins, each providing sleeping accommodation for 12 students. Then there was to be an outdoor kitchen, similar to the camp kitchens built along our highways, and a wash house. It was decided to build out of logs, squared on 3 sides, leaving the fourth, round side out, to give a log building appearance.

It sounded like an ambitious program, to set up for an area which was over a mile off the road, buried in the bush, and with only a footpath to get there.

Road Was Built

In 1959 the Provincial Government co-operated by building a road in to the camp. This is a good all-weather, gravelled road. It takes off from the David Thompson Highway, which will connect up within the next year or two with the Banff-Jasper Highway. In other words, Gold Eye Lake Camp is now served by a good highway. No troubles there any more. In the fall of 1959 the camp kitchen and the wash house were built. In 1960 two cabins were finished, the well was drilled, the fire guard cleared. The site for the main pavilion and for the sports ground were also cleared. That winter the 6 x 6 squared logs for the main pavilion were hauled to the site, under contract with a nearby mill.

In 1961 two more cabins were built, also the first camp was held. A marquee tent was set up and a small group of hardy pioneers enjoyed a week at Gold Eye Lake.

Main Pavilion

In 1962, the main pavilion was erected, and two camps were held, one attended by Juniors from Central and Southern Alberta, and

the other called a Citizen Camp was made up of 10 white and 10 Indian students.

This year, the Camp has been pretty well completed. A big diesel unit is installed to provide power. All wiring is underground, to avoid disruption from falling trees. A wash house has been built, complete with toilets and showers. A water pressure system serves the wash house and the kitchen. Two septic tanks are in operation. The original wash house now provides staff sleeping quarters, with a common wash house and shower.

The kitchen is complete with electric stoves, sinks, work tables, cupboards, a walk-in cooler and a store room.

Much of the underbrush has been cleared around the buildings, a pier has been built in the lake and everything is in top working order.

Junior Annual Meeting

The Junior Annual Meeting was held at Gold Eye Lake for the first time this year. Six camps, each one week long, will have been held by mid-August, each camp being attended by juniors from 3 or 4 districts. The last, or 7th camp will be a Citizenship Seminar, attended by Indian and non-Indian students.

As the need arises, 4 more cabins will be built, so that if necessary, up to 100 students can be accommodated. However, for most of the camps a smaller group is preferred. Close association, and individual participation is more to be desired than a mass production atmosphere.

There will be some substantial bills to be paid, for the completion of this camp, but the work is done and no major expenses are likely for some time to come. The Junior FUA at last has a home, where a real program can be carried out. Instead of just talking about how important our young people are, something has at last been done to give them a chance to prepare themselves for a future in the FUA.

—W. J. Harper

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

9934 - 106 St., Edmonton, Alta.
Phone: GA 4-0375
After 5:00 p.m.: HU 9-6955

The Organized Farmer

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Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

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Put Your FOOT in the STIRRUP And Get UP, UP . . .

NOVEMBER 13 IS F.U.A. MEMBERSHIP DAY

SUCCESS WILL BE ACHIEVED ONLY WHEN EVERYONE DOES HIS PART --- AND A LITTLE MORE.

This means organization -- and work -- at

THE DISTRICT
SUB-DISTRICT
LOCAL

LEVEL

Every local will receive three cards. On all three of them the name, address and phone number of the local secretary has to be written, plus the names, addresses and phone numbers of the canvassers.

After these cards are filled out, one of them has to be sent to the District Director.

The second one has to be sent to the Sub-District Director.

The third one has to be mailed to Central Office.

All the cards have a stamp. The only thing a local secretary has to do is fill them out and

put them in the mail as soon as possible, but under no condition later than November 1, 1963.

Again a tour to Eastern Canada will be arranged. The winners will be chosen from those two sub-districts of every District which show up with the best results in the Membership Drive.

It will be of the greatest importance to send the new memberships and the monies received to Central Office as soon as possible, because the closing date of the Contest will be November 18. Entries date stamped by the post office after that day can't take part in the contest.

**Get in the Saddle,
Take the Reins,
And GO, GO . . .
Make Your F.U.A. Stronger!**

USE OUR CLASSIFIED ADS . . .

Don't wait till somebody comes to you, asking whether you have something to sell. Let it be known that you have to offer something for sale. Use our classified Section. You will reach the active farmer who will need your feed, or seed, or machinery. If you want to buy something, The Organized Farmer is the paper for your advertisement.

September and October are the months to advertise:

- Seed
- Fall Pasture
- Fall Wheat or Rye
- Vegetables
- Baled Straw
- Breeding Stock

Our classified ads work for YOU whether you want to sell or to purchase.

OPEN FORUM

Letters for publication from members and subscribers only in the Open Forum must be brief. Pen names may be used if desired, but name of the sender must accompany the letter. A Board of Directors' ruling limits letters to 300 words and those longer cannot be accepted. Readers are asked to observe this ruling. The F.U.A. does not necessarily endorse or accept any responsibility for opinions expressed under this heading.

Dear Editor:

I find myself indebted to Mr. I. V. Macklin, Box 146, Grande Prairie, Alberta, for a postpaid free copy of his booklet "There is more to life than meat."

It discusses the much vexed and controversial question of religious instruction in schools. It provides more food for thought than I have found before and gives in fact a complete new outlook on the subject.

Anyone interested in religion in education (or in mere survival) should take advantage of Mr. Macklin's very liberal offer and get this booklet (value at one dollar), now free on application.

Yours truly,
H.H. Phillips,
Langdon, Alta.

* * *

Canada's Financial Difficulties

A few months ago a little booklet was printed entitled, "How They sold Our Canada To The U.S.A." This is a very informative 102 page booklet. It is available by sending 45c to stores handling it, or 16 copies can be obtained from the publishers for \$5.00, sent to the publishers at the Northern Bookhouse, Box 1,000, Gravenhurst, Ontario.

Among many other items of information, this booklet tells us that in 1885, Canada bought some 9 million dollars worth of goods more from the United States than we sold to them. In the years around 1940, we bought 140 million dollars worth of goods per year more than we sold to them. Now we are buying each year, 1,400 million dollars worth of goods more than we sell to them.

The booklet tells us that Canadians have two billion dollars worth of investments in the U.S.A. and that the U.S.A. charges them taxes of 140 million dollars yearly. It tells us also that U.S.A. citizens have over 20 billion dollars worth of investments in Canada on which they pay no taxes to Canada at all. The booklet points out that if Canada were to charge the same rate of tax on U.S. investments in Canada as the U.S. charges on Canadian investments in the U.S., it would bring to Canada each year, 1,400 million dollars.

Regarding our 1,600 million dollar yearly expenditure in preparation for nuclear war (against which the worlds best scientists

Carstairs' Barbecue A Success

Carstairs' FUA and FWUA locals organized on Farmers' Day a barbecue, at which the 4-H club members and the old timers of the district were honored. The weather co-operated to the fullest and more than 300 people enjoyed the barbecued beef done to a turn by Mr. and Mrs. J. McCool of Crossfield.

In the evening a street dance was held on Main Street. Mr. Frank Shaw was in charge.

A list of all those attending the barbecue was taken. Some of the ladies objected to telling their age. (I don't blame them—Editor.) It was found, however, that Mr. A. Allen was one of the oldest participants, having come to Alberta in 1900. Mrs. S. Riddle came to this province in 1901, as did Mrs. R. Bell, Mrs. H. Hammel and Mrs. Francis, along with several others.

The youngest "old timer" was Shelly Snyder, Crossfield, daughter of Charlie and Gloria Snyder, who was one month old.

There were visitors from Calgary, Crossfield, Acme, Didsbury, Irricana and Midway. Musical entertainment was provided by a local orchestra and the Carstairs and District Band. Plans are discussed to make this an annual event.

New S. D. Director Rockyview M.D.

The sub-district board of Rockyview M.D. met at Chestermere. Representatives of all locals were present. The new sub-district director is Mr. C. M. Schmaltz of Beiseker. The new secretary-treasurer is Mrs. Ross Giles, Box 267, Airdrie. A motion was passed that the president and secretary of each local be members of the sub-district board. At least two meetings will be held during the year.

Mr. R. Page, FUA director, and Mrs. Jasman, FWUA director, addressed the meeting.

declare there is no defence) the booklet states that 200 million dollars would give us as good protection as the 1,600 million.

It would seem that a yearly saving of 1,400 million dollars on war expenditure, and the receipt of taxes from U.S. owned industry in Canada of a similar amount would be a workable way of rescuing our Canadian economy from an intolerable financial situation and possibly help us to start buying back the ownership of our country from the U.S.A.

I. V. Macklin,
Grande Prairie

Dr. W. J. Anderson Research Director

Rr. Walton James Anderson, professor and chairman of the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of British Columbia has been appointed the first director of research of the newly formed Agricultural Economics Research Council of Canada.

TOMORROW

Some say "tomorrow" never comes,

A saying oft thought right;
But if tomorrow never came,
No end were of "tonight."

The fact is this, time flies so fast,
That ere we've time to say
"Tomorrow's come," presto!
behold!

"Tomorrow" proves "To day."
—Anonymous.

U.S. Farm Income

Average income of the U.S. farmers during the first half of 1963 was about the same as a year earlier. Aggregate net farm income realized from farming in January-June 1963, estimated at a seasonally adjusted rate of \$12½ billion, was down about 3% from the first half of 1962. The decline in numbers of farms over the past year is estimated, however, at about the same rate as the decline in aggregate income.

Large Production Of Poultry

Canadian production of poultry meat in 1962 totalled 566 million lbs., only slightly less than the record of 567.2 million lbs. produced in 1961. While fowl and chicken output at 411.5 million lbs. was slightly lower than the previous year, turkey production reached a new high at 147.2 million lbs.

It becomes more and more important to have your Income Tax filed the way it should be done.

(Do you know that the Alberta Medical Plan speaks of "Alberta residents whose taxable income is below \$500 according to federal government regulations?")

For members living near Edmonton our income tax department at Central Office can be a real help.

Those living farther away can profit from our Income Tax Field Service.

Bring this matter up at your local meeting. Form a group and notify Central Office how many members want assistance in filing their tax returns.

■ ■ ■ ■

IT CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

■ ■ ■ ■

F.U.A. Income Tax Service

9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alta.

HOW TO USE OUR CLASSIFIED ADS

When you want to buy or sell something our Classified ads are the answer to your problem. Our newspaper is read by more active farmers than any other publication in the province, and the price is low. Use this ad section to your profit.

ORDER FORM

Please insert my ad for _____ issues.

Address _____

Name _____

Please find enclosed \$ _____

Mail to: The Organized Farmer,
9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alta.

Write one word in each space.

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_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Number of words	1 issue	3 issues	6 issues
up to 10 words	.50	1.35	2.55
11-15 words	.75	2.05	3.85
16-20 words	1.00	2.70	5.10
21-25 words	1.25	3.40	6.35
26-30 words	1.50	4.05	7.35
31-35 words	1.75	4.70	8.75

Special rates available for long-term advertisers.

CLASSIFIED SECTION

AGENTS

FARMERS — Year round regular monthly income. Join our growing company as Factory Representative. Part-time demonstrating "Comet" Farm Equipment. Free factory training. Machines on Consignment. Write today for requirements. Smith-Roles, Dept. H, Saskatoon. C-3

LIVESTOCK

TREAT NOW for warble control. Stop grubs before they do damage to your livestock with Co-Ral, the proven warble treatment. Co-Ral is most satisfactory as a fall treatment. Member prices—\$10.38 per 4 lb. package F.O.B. all U.F.A. Farm Supply Centres. C-5

FOR SALE — 5-year old Registered Red Poll cow, due October 2. Two Red Poll bull calves, 8 and 9 months old. H. Griffin, Entwistle. 6470-0

FOR SALE — Purebred dual-purpose Shorthorn bull, 18 months, registered. P. H. Goettel, Waskatenau, Box 33, Phone R 311. 6501-0

FARM LANDS

FARMS, RANCHES AND BUSINESSES in Central Alberta. Cassidy-McCallum Agencies, Hanna, Alberta. 5709-1

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FARMERS — Year round regular monthly income. Join our growing company as Factory Representative. Part-time demonstrating "Comet" Farm Equipment. Free factory training. Machines on Consignment. Write today for requirements. Smith-Roles, Dept. H, Saskatoon. C-3

FARMERS AND RANCHERS — 135 bushel giant Schultz Manure Spreader, tandem wheels, side extensions and the new widespread beaters. Model 2120-3 less tires and tubes. Available at all U.F.A. Co-op Farm Supply Centres. Member prices. — \$683.00 F.O.B. Calgary, Edmonton, Red Deer and Lethbridge. \$673.00 F.O.B. Grande Prairie. Other models also available. C-2

FOR SALE — Massey Combine, 8 feet, good running order, \$500.00. Would take 1-ton truck or over in trade. J. Chailoux, Jousard, Phone 18. C-0

MISCELLANEOUS

CUT PRODUCTION COSTS by purchasing all your farm supplies from the U.F.A. Co-op Farm Supply Division, the farmer-owned organization serving all Alberta with branches at Grande Prairie, Edmonton, Red Deer, Calgary and Lethbridge. C-5

FOR SALE — Cedar Fence Posts and Poles. Cedarco, Trail, B.C. 6503-2

FARMERS — Year round regular monthly income. Join our growing company as Factory Representative. Part-time demonstrating "Comet" Farm Equipment. Free factory training. Machines on Consignment. Write today for requirements. Smith-Roles, Dept. H, Saskatoon. C-3

Auxiliary Hospitals Or Nursing Homes?

Start thinking about it

By Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite, FWUA President

The August 14th issue of the Red Deer Advocate carried an article by Canadian Press in which it stated suspension of the Alberta Government's auxiliary hospital building program may pave the way for construction of Nursing Homes in the province by private enterprise. Private enterprise was prepared to go ahead if some form of government subsidy was offered.

I think we should analyze this well. First of all I believe every individual is entitled to a fair return for their labor and investment. I also believe that governments have a responsibility to see that these returns are fair and that the public is not forced to pay more for these services because they are privately operated.

The auxiliary hospitals as originally planned were for those who needed a long time in hospital, particularly the elderly people. The need is still here and I do not believe that private individuals can supply the care needed at a cost the average person can pay.

Good Example

I would like to point out that the Rose Haven Home at Camrose, which I think is a very suitable set up for taking care of older folks, is really tops. The patients here require considerable care and attention. Those who are able to take care of themselves do so, those who need hospital care receive it in the hospital adjacent to the home proper.

Here an old age pensioner receives the best of care and attention for \$1.50 per day. Twenty dollars of the pension is deposited with the public trustee, who in turn sends \$3.50 back to Rose Haven Home for home comforts for the patients. The balance is held in trust and goes into the together.

patient's estate, to provide for burial and other expenses.

We know, the Government subsidizes this Home and I think the people of Alberta are very happy about this. They know the patients are well-cared for and the government is providing a very necessary service.

Exploitation

It seems to me unthinkable that in a wealthy province like Alberta the citizens would allow a government to hand over the care of the older citizens to private enterprise to be exploited.

Our Farm Women's Union locals have studied this problem over the years and I suggest that all farm people make their opinions known to the government now.

It is a serious problem and we all want to do our best in establishing auxiliary hospitals, so let's take action before it is too late.

LOWER BEEF EXPORTS

During the first half of 1963, Canada exported to the U.S. 31% fewer beef cattle and 21% less dressed beef than a year earlier. Veal exports, however, were well above last year's level so that total dressed beef and veal exports were down only 2% altogether.

F.W.U.A. HI-LITES

• **SYDENHAM-GERALD** made a donation of \$25 to the local students assistance fund and one of \$5 to the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation. The September meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Glen Berg.

• **CARSTAIRS** held a garden party meeting at the home of Mrs. Della Taylor. The treasurer's report showed a bank balance of \$87.64. Catering at the calf club banquet showed a net profit of \$66.67. The fourteen members and nine visitors present enjoyed after the meeting a tour of Mrs. Hamm's beautiful garden.

• **THREE HILLS** netted \$84 from serving lunch at an auction sale. Mrs. Jasman reported on the meeting held in Calgary, at which Mrs. G. van Beekhoff, president of the ACWW, was present. Eleven members and one visitor attended the local meeting. Hostess was Mrs. McAdam.

• **POLLOCKVILLE** made a donation of \$15 to help equip a T.B. hospital in Korea with sheets and diapers. A raffle will be held for the bazaar on October 25. A committee was appointed to meet with the Wild Rose local to plan a flower show in early September.

• **CHESTERMERE** is making plans to sponsor a series of meetings to be conducted by Mrs. S. R. Revitt, commencing October 1. Mrs. D. Bricker reported on Health, and Mrs. D. Barker on Safety. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. A. K. Bricker. Sixteen members and two visitors were present.

• **HILLSIDE** heard Mrs. J. Thompson reading an article on T.B. tests. Mrs. R. Young and Mrs. Wm. Marr reported on the District Convention. The secretary reported on the successful Farmers' Day Picnic.

• **READYMADE** held its meeting on the lawn of Mrs. Joyce Templeton. Fourteen members and eight visitors were present. Carol Stanko and Sylvia Burton gave an enthusiastic report on the camp they had attended at Gold Eye. Two 4-H exchange students from Armstrong, B.C. reported on their garden and lamb club. Another report was given on the 4-H Readymade Beef Club and the success this club had at the fair. Mrs. Gladys Sheer was special guest speaker.

• **SUNNY HILLS** got a report from Mrs. C. W. Johnson on her stay at Olds for Farm Women's Week. Mrs. Ted Devaleriola spoke about Welfare children and the need of homes for these children. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Albert Moe. Mrs. P. Hildahl and Mrs. R. Meller were co-hostesses.

• **BATTLE RIVER** heard Lucille Savage give a very interesting report on her week's stay at Gold Eye Lake Camp. Mrs. Woodward of Wainwright demonstrated how to make a book for pictures and historical events. The decision about ordering a coffee urn was postponed till the fall.

• **PINEHILL** met at the home

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Scholarships Available For Agricultural Colleges

By MRS. EDNA TREMBLAY,
FWUA Director District 4

FWUA—Study September

As of June 1963 the following Scholarships, Bursaries and Loans are available at or through the Alberta Agricultural and Vocational Colleges and the 4-H Club Program. Application forms are available from the Colleges at Olds, Vermilion and Fairview, from the District Agriculturists, District Home Economists and 4-H Head Office.

1. Surplus Wheat Board Monies Trust Bursaries of \$100.00 each to assist any young person to attend an agricultural and vocational college.
2. Henry Wise Wood Memorial Bursaries—Six Bursaries to the value of \$135.00 having been made by Alberta Wheat Pool.
3. United Grain Growers donate

of Mrs. Lyle Conn. Mrs. Conn gave an interesting talk on Agriculture and Co-operative. Swedish farmers are able to operate efficiently on small units, marketing their products co-operatively. Mrs. Helen Olsen gave a summary of her educational and recreational four days spent at Olds Farm Women's Week. The attendance was large and the enthusiasm keen.

three Bursaries in the amount \$75.00 each.

4. Canadian Legion Bursaries donate three Bursaries of \$100.00 each.
5. Alberta Women's Institutes give two Bursaries of \$75.00 value.
6. Winnipeg Grain Exchange Bursaries: Six Bursaries of \$100.00 each.
7. Albright Memorial Scholarship Fund—Two Bursaries valued at \$75.00 each.
8. Fairview Business Men's Association Bursary: One Bursary of \$100.00.
9. The Wheat Board Surplus Monies Trust provides the following Scholarships—Twenty-one Scholarships of \$100.00 each at 4-H Club Weeks to assist members of the 4-H Clubs attend Agricultural and Vocational Colleges.
- 10 The Dr. Irene Parlbay Scholarship Fund set up by the FWUA offers a \$50.00 Scholarship to the young woman showing the greatest achievement in any course at each of the Colleges at Olds, Vermilion and Fairview.

Under the terms of Schedule E, Section 3, of the Students Assistance Act, passed by the Alberta Legislature in 1959, financial assistance is available to students attending the Agricultural and Vocational Colleges. More details are available from these Agricultural and Vocational Colleges, your District Agriculturist, or District Home Economist.

THE VOICE OF AGRICULTURE

YOUR F.U.A. RADIO BROADCAST

on the air
Monday through Friday

THROUGH THE KINDNESS
OF THE
FOLLOWING RADIO STATIONS

CKSA — LLOYDMINSTER
DIAL 1150 — 6:55 A.M.
FIRST WITH FARM NEWS COVERAGE

CKNL — FORT ST. JOHN, B.C.
12:30 NOON

CHEC — LETHBRIDGE
DIAL 1090 — 6:45 P.M.

CKYL — PEACE RIVER
RADIO 63 — 7:10 P.M.
SERVING THE ENTIRE PEACE COUNTRY

CJDC — DAWSON CREEK
DIAL 1350 — 7:15 A.M.

CHFA — EDMONTON
En Français
DIAL 680 — 12:45 P.M.
"Journal Agricole Lundi a Vendredi incl."
Commentateur — Tharcis Forestier

BILL HARPER, Commentator

Make All Faces Around The Dinner Table Look Happy



Take ½ lb. butter, ¼ tsp. salt, 1½ cups white sugar, 1 cup milk

And on it can go—flour, baking powder, almonds, peel, eggs Nobody has a brain to remember all these things.

There is no need to even try to memorize recipes: the FWUA cookbook has done it for you.

Let your fingers walk through the pages (do it before you have butter and flour and egg yolk on them, because it would be a shame to soil such a valuable book) and you'll find everywhere tried and proven recipes.

Nearly 60,000 copies have been sold. Do you need more proof of this book's value? Order your's TODAY.

PRICE \$1.50



FWUA COOKBOOK

9934-106 Street, Edmonton, Alta.

TRY ONE OF THE F.W.U.A. RECIPES

Wednesday, November 13

MEMBERSHIP DAY

Make Your Local Arrangements In Time!

A Farmer is A Paradox

A farmer is a paradox—he is an overall executive with his home his office; a scientist using fertilizer attachments; a purchasing agent in an old straw hat; a personal director with grease under his fingernails; a dietitian with a passion for alfalfa, amino acids and antibiotics; a production expert with a surplus, and a manager battling a price-cost squeeze.

He manages more capital than most of the businessmen in town. He is not much for droughts, ditches, thruways, experts, weeds, the eight-hour day, grasshoppers or helping with housework.

Farmers are found in fields—plowing up, seeding down, rotating from, planting to, fertilizing with, spraying for, and harvesting. Wives help them, little boys follow them, city relatives visit them, salesmen detain them and wait for them, weather can delay them but it takes Heaven to stop them.

A farmer is both Faith and Fatalist—he must have faith to continually meet the challenges of his capacities amid an ever present possibility that an Act of God (a late spring, an early frost, tornado, flood, drought) can bring his business to a standstill. You can reduce his acreage but you can't restrain his ambition.

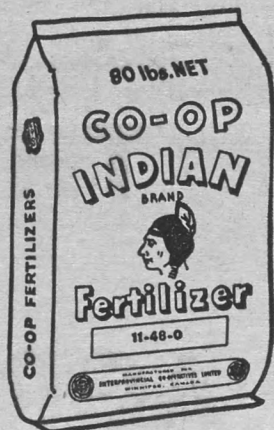
Might as well put up with him—he is your friend, your competitor, your customer, your source of food, fibre, and self-reliant young citizens to help replenish your cities.

He is your countryman—a denim-dressed, business-wise, fast growing statesman of stature. And when he comes in at noon, having spent the energy of his hopes and dreams, he can be recharged anew with the magic words, "The market's up."

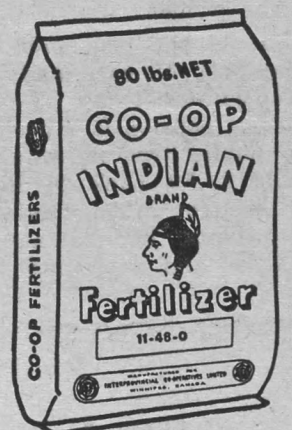
—Radiostation KMA,
Shenandoah, Iowa.

Towards Improvement

Eight hundred Ontario hog producers showed their interest in improving the quality of their product by attending a conference on this subject at Guelph. Last year less than 37% of Ontario hogs were graded A.



IMPORTANT NOTICE RE FERTILIZER



IF YOU USE FERTILIZER, BE SURE TO READ THIS MESSAGE

The Alberta Wheat Pool has announced a new fertilizer sales program which should be of benefit to all users of fertilizer.

A new fertilizer sales department has been set up, the objective of which is to provide Alberta farmers with the very best fertilizer service at fair and reasonable prices.

Fertilizer warehouses are being constructed at strategic points in the province. These, along with seed warehouses already stocking fertilizer, should offer a readily available supply to farmers in all areas. Arrangements are being made to supply fertilizer in bulk where the demand exists.

Pool officials have stated they do not intend to start a fertilizer price war but they have given notice that they intend to be competitive at all points.

Moreover, Pool members who secure their supplies of fertilizer through the Wheat Pool will have all the advantages of co-operative marketing.

If you intend to use fertilizer this fall or next spring, see your Pool agent right away. Ask him about the savings you can make by ordering early or by taking fall delivery of your Co-op Indian Brand fertilizer from the Alberta Wheat Pool.



ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
Farmer-Owned Co-operative